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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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"TIGHT MONEY"

THE MAJESTIC SUPPLY OF INCAPACITATE, AND SOME OTHERS.

Contemporaneous Events In The World of Capitalism That Elicit Socialist Satire And Criticism, And From Which Lessons: The Workers Profit.

MONEY being "tight" in Wall Street, the Federal Secretary of the Treasury is to "anticipate interest" on all government bonds up to May, 1907. This will put \$19,000,000 in cash in the hands of the "needy" capitalists before they are entitled to it, and amount to paying them a larger interest than the bonds call for. Imagine WAGES being "tight" and the working class demanding an "anticipation of wages." The howl of "Anarchists," "Lazy loafers!" "Confiscators of Property!" "Paternalism!" that the capitalist press, professors and pulpits would raise, would simply deluge the land. Yet we have "Equality of opportunities" a "Government of the whole people," and "No classes."

Drawing upon the majestic supply of incapacity which is the characteristic of official capitalist professorships, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University is of the opinion that Socialism is "impracticable," but that "practicable" is "the fixing of the prices of the necessities of life" by law.

The sapient Schurman carefully avoids explaining how Government is to "fix prices" low enough to suit "the public" and yet high enough to suit the requirements of small capitalists, who, producing upon small scales, can not produce as cheaply as large capitalists.

Among the things that Mrs. Forberg's affidavit throws light upon is the reason for the "autonomous" act of John M. O'Neill, the Editor of "The Miner" Magazine, in endorsing the Socialist party of Pennsylvania, despite the resolution of the Western Federation of Miners to endorse no political party. Mrs. Forberg's affidavit—making public the information given her by Sherman to the effect that he, Victor Berger, Kirwan and O'Neill had agreed to convert the I. W. W. at its next convention into a pure and simple Union—makes O'Neill's action luminous. Sufficiently scatterbrained to believe such a plot executable, Brear O'Neill started in to carry out the plot even before the convention met. Pure and simple Unionism reflects pure and simple policies. Hence endorsement by O'Neill of the pure and simple political Socialist candidates of Pennsylvania.

The Southern Immigration and Industrial Association adopted through its Executive Committee at Nashville a resolution to the effect that "it shall be one of the duties of the association to refute slanderous reports calculated to impede the progress of the South." This is a round about way of admitting that the "Chivalrous South" is bumping its nose against the consequences of the "chivalry" of chain-gang horrors, lynching bees of Negro and Italian workingmen, shotgun methods of "preserving the purity of the ballot-box," etc., that it is finding out such "chivalrous" methods are not conducive to attracting immigrants; and, above all, that the Chivalrous South does not propose to mend its ways, on the contrary, that, to its "chivalry," it proposes to add the lie of calling facts "slanders."

"Organized labor," said Delegate Furseth at the A. F. of L. convention, "should try to defeat somebody, and not elect somebody." Furseth is a type of the "pure and simple craft Unionist." His utterance is also typical. Negation, not positiveness is the badge of infant weakness in Movements. Craft Unionism is purely negative, not constructive. Furseth's maxim proves it. Not the "Everlasting Nay," but the "Everlasting Aye" is the lodestar of the Labor Movement. The program of full-grown Unionism is not to thwart something, but to raise something else—not to cross individual capitalists, but to overthrow capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee is bellyaching on the ground of "so many energetic Socialists having joined the I. W. W. that the fighting forces of the Social-

ists in the A. F. of L. convention have been decimated." Last year Berger touted a different tune. It then was: "Nobody joined the I. W. W.; it is a still-born child; only the old A. F. of L. men are in it." What will the tune be next year, when Berger returns again from the regulation cow-hiding that he regularly receives at the A. F. of L. conventions, and which, like the intellectual prostitute that he is, he regularly returns, as regularly to receive—for a consideration?

Tis not Shea, the President of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union and who shared with others of his ilk \$1,500 from the Garment Workers, to call out a strike of the teamsters, and who thereby caused untold sufferings to his membership in Chicago—it's not Shea who is now on trial in that city. What is on trial is the Civic Federation, whose viciously schemed kindergarten school of economics fosters pure and simple Unionism and thereby begets the Sheas. And, along with the Civic Federation, in the criminal's dock sit the whole Capitalist Class, which, however such Unionism may off and on annoy them, need such Unionism for their very existence—need it to the extent that the "Wall Street Journal" has declared it the bulwark in America against Socialism, and more recently the Chicago "Daily News" itself applauded the thing as "the most formidable obstacle in the way of the spread of Socialism." The real culprit in the dock is the Capitalist Class, Shea but their victim and scapegoat.

The "Archiv fuer sociale Wissenschaft" (Archive of Social Science), a German radical publication of scientific standing, publishes a review of De Leon's "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress." The reviewer, Dr. Robert Michels, while taking exception to what he terms some "minor defects" in the work, does justice to the organization, the Socialist Labor Party, which issued the book, by pronouncing the S. L. P. "the smaller but more vigorous and, in point of principle, reliable of the two parties of Socialism in America"; he points out that the "distinguishing virtue" and "principal merit" of the S. L. P. consists in its "uncompromising struggle against the notable cancer that gnaws at the vitals of American Trades Unionism," and its efforts to place the same upon a clean Socialist basis." Dr. Michels mentions approvingly the estimates made in the "Flashlights" of the relative Marxian soundness of the German and the French Socialist parties, as well as of Jaures and the Austrian Social Democracy. Finally the critic pronounces the work "a valuable contribution to the history of International Socialism," especially with regard to its exposition of the "Kautsky Resolution at the Amsterdam Congress," and recommends the work to all those "who interest themselves in the mechanism and psychology of the International Congresses."

BLACKEYE FOR S. P.

Italian Socialists Endorse I. W. W. with Growing Sentiment in Favor of S. L. P.

Lynn, Mass., December 5.—The Italian Socialist Convention (Italian Federation), held end of last month in Boston, considered among other things the advisability of its members joining the I. W. W. After a long and bitter debate between the champions of the I. W. W. and their opponents, a motion, making it the duty of every member of the Federation to join the I. W. W. was carried by a large majority.

Many delegates were instructed to vote for an understanding or affiliation with one of the two parties of Socialism in America, some coming instructed to vote for affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party, others for affiliation with the Socialist party. The Italian Socialists are a type of the "pure and simple craft Unionist." His utterance is also typical. Negation, not positiveness is the badge of infant weakness in Movements. Craft Unionism is purely negative, not constructive. Furseth's maxim proves it. Not the "Everlasting Nay," but the "Everlasting Aye" is the lodestar of the Labor Movement. The program of full-grown Unionism is not to thwart something, but to raise something else—not to cross individual capitalists, but to overthrow capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic.

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DEMOGOGUE AND PLUTOLOGUE.

President Roosevelt, the High-Priest of Capitalist morality in the land, rose, so to speak, in the high canonical robes of his office before the people of the land; and, in the course of his this year's annual homilies on the 4th of this month, uttered himself as follows against the "demagogue":

"To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life."

Fate so willed it that the deep-hypocrisy of the class for which the Presidential plutologue spoke should be illustrated on the identical day when the above lecture was read. On that very day, the Supreme Court of the United States having decided against the *habeas corpus* proceedings instituted by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the capitalist press announced the fact in language best typified by the headlines of the New York "Sun"—"Fair Trial for Assassins; Steubenberg Murders Have Only the Law to Fear"!!!

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John J. Kinneally, of 757 East 188th street, a tried and honored member of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World, died under the iron hand of Capitalism last Sunday afternoon, being drowned in the icy waters of the Harlem River, at Oak Point float-station, where he was working.

Kinneally was employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the capacity of freight-car checker, in its Harlem yards. In the course of his work yesterday, Kinneally was standing on a transfer float loaded with freight cars, about 3 p. m., checking them up, when the tug which was to take the float down the river came alongside to tie on. The jar threw Kinneally off the ice-covered float, and the swift current running at this point immediately carried him out of reach. Kinneally was not able to swim, and before the tug reached him he had already gone down several times. The body was taken ashore, and two company doctors worked for over an hour to restore life, but failed.

Having no further use for its former faithful wage slave, the company then sent the body to the nearest police station, where it was held for hours, the closest personal friends and even relatives being denied to see it. All company officers refused to give to anyone the slightest information about the awful accident, and it was only through the partial stories of fellow workers that the facts were disclosed. It was, indeed, only through the thoughtfulness of a fellow employee that the stricken family became aware of its loss.

The body was later removed by the undertaker. The burial took place at Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, December 13. A memorial meeting in honor of Kinneally was held at Metropolis Hall, in the Bronx, on Wednesday evening, December 12.

John J. Kinneally was one of the best known and most active Socialist Labor Party men in this city and country. He was the Party's candidate for comptroller in both of the municipal campaigns waged since the creation of Greater New York. In ad-

dition, he was a prominent delegate to its national conventions, a member of the National Executive Committee when the committee was elected by Section New York County; and the member from New York State to that body under the present system of election by States.

The many minor capacities in which Kinneally served the party, would be too numerous to enumerate. He was campaign orator, chairman of important public and party meetings, and at one time in charge of the Party's headquarters in the Bronx. Kinneally also held positions of trust and responsibility in closely allied or kindred organizations, and was favorably thought of in them. He was the last National Secretary of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, prior to its merging into the Industrial Workers of the World, having been elected to that position at the Hartford convention. Kinneally was a delegate to the second annual convention of the I. W. W. recently held at Chicago, where he lined up with the revolution in its conflict with reaction. The convention recognized his sterling worth by making him one of the nominees for assistant General Secretary-Treasurer of the organization. At the time of his sudden demise, Kinneally was Secretary of New York Industrial Council. To the duties of this office he devoted the hours from 4.30 to 9 p. m. daily, attending to them after his day's toil. According to those in a position to judge, Kinneally was the ideal man for this job, his experience, enthusiasm, methodical training, persistency, and catholic temperament serving him well.

Kinneally was highly esteemed for his sincerity and activity. His honesty and devotion were never questioned or doubted. His record is a good one, and clean.

Kinneally was 47 years of age, being born in Rahway, N. J., in 1859. He was twenty-one years married, and leaves a beloved wife and three stalwart sons.

Mrs. Kinneally, his wife, is actively interested in the movement her husband served so well. A member of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx," the last regular meeting of the organization was to have been held at her home on the evening of her husband's burial.

and had a jolly good time with the rest until 3 p. m. Speech making was cut out; our purpose was to amuse and entertain the people at this time, in the lingo of one Mahoney.

We do not exactly know the financial end of the affair, but it is certain that a handsome surplus was realized.

While those connected with the Volkszeitung Corporation Co. and the Yiddish Vorwaerts buy houses from the nickels and dimes obtained from the workers under false pretences, we will use the funds realized for agitation to the end of arousing our fellow workers in Chicago to see the necessity of coming together on the economic as well as the political field. Speed the day!

Amid the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise—strains which make the heart throb faster and the pulse beat quicker—the memorable affair ended.

WISCONSINS VOTE

Show Loss for Social Democrats and Gains for S. L. P.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 1.—The official vote for this State gives Gaylord, Social Democratic candidate for Governor, 24,437 votes. In 1904, Debs received 28,220; a loss of 3,782. Rosas, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, polled 455. In 1904, Corrigan received 223, an increase of 222 votes.

SECTION ALLEGTON BOOMING

Allentown, Pa., December 1.—Section Allentown is making good progress. At our last meeting the applications of eight new members were granted, and the following officers elected: John Keapple, Organizer; Fred Pfeifer, Secretary; Charles Tittiger, Treasurer; Agent for the Daily and Weekly People and Literature, Paul Dreisel; Agent for the Socialistic Arbeiter Zeitung, John Keapple. House Committee, Henry Bobl, George Dush and G. Keapple.

The Treasurer was instructed to send ten dollars to the Party Press Sinking Fund, and six dollars for due stamps.

PENNA. S. L. P.

Building Up and Extending Organization in the State.

Pittsburg, Pa., December 1.—Sections Allentown, Erie and Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party in this state are now reorganized and in good working order. With the reorganization of Section Allentown, Erie and Philadelphia, and plans under way to raise necessary funds to employ state organizer, we will soon have an organization in this state that will make our enemies realize that the S. L. P. is not dead.

OHIO VOTE GOES UP.

Cleveland, O., December 6.—The returns give the Socialist Labor Party ticket in Ohio 2,211 votes. Last year the vote was 1,805, so that we have gained 22 per cent over 1905. The returns for the S. P. show but a gain of 4 per cent over last year.

BUFFALO WOMEN

Form Bebel Club for Spread of Socialism Among Their Sex.

Buffalo, December 5.—On the 25th of November, a Bebel Club was formed, embracing seven members at the outset. The women who formed the Club are very enthusiastic and propose to make the object of the Club the education of women regarding Socialism and its remedial effects on present conditions for themselves and all mankind.

The a. b. c.'s of Socialism must be taught first, or rather studied until we know our letters, and then the knowledge of placing letters in proper words will be easily learned. This seems to be the great necessity of Clubs for women, that they may really be drilled in what so many men have passed long ago and which they forget cannot be less than Egyptian darkness to those who have never been instructed along Socialist lines.

It is the hope of the Buffalo Bebel Club that throughout the Country there will be a chain of these Clubs, and from their fraternal work the cause of Socialism will receive new and strong supporters among women.

The Bebel Club of Buffalo endorsed the S. L. P. and I. W. W. and promised support, financially, politically and economically to the organizations. Entertainments are to be planned and carried out, and everything done to make the Club a grand success. There has been but two meetings, but already new members are being admitted and promises of more are coming in.

Amongst the crowd many nationalities were represented, but one and all united for a noble cause, the establishing of an Industrial Commonwealth.

Some S. P. men were present also

CONGRESSIONAL

A STENCHFUL WHIFF ESCAPES FROM THE PANAMA ZONE.

The Affairs of the Panama Railroad Company Prove Matter for Ominous Warnings from Senator Morgan—A Piece of National Property Operated for Private Lucre, With Power to Compromise the Nation.

If Congress keeps up in the manner that it has begun, revelations galore may be expected from the washing of dirty linen. Just four days after Congress assembled, Senator Morgan took the floor on the "Panama Canal" and before he sat down again he must have made Tillman's pitchfork look green with envy. He pitchforked the Secretary of War, the President, and the whole board of the Canal Commissioners, including the ubiquitous lawyer Cromwell. Senator Morgan's contention is that Government officials and private individuals are allowing United States property to be used as means for private speculation and dishonest transactions. Senator Morgan proved his case. It all turns upon the Panama Railroad.

The railroad is part and parcel of Panama Canal concession. Nevertheless the Government is allowing it to exist as an "artificial entity," and the "dead dummy" is allowed to control vast transactions without the knowledge of the members of the Commission who hold only nominal and perfunctory relations to the railroad company as dummy members of the board of directors. The property is wholly the Government's, but the cronies of the Government have it in charge and pluck it for their private benefit.

Nor did Senator Morgan stop there. He proceeded to prove that the Panama Railroad Company is not now run by the President through a committee, as law and safety requires, but that it is run absolutely by the will of the President, and that his will is wholly under the control of five directors, who group together, have the power to call a meeting, and if five of them are present three of the number can enact any law, establish any policy, effect any end that they may choose.

The Senator closed his cogent argument with these words: "We are hurrying along at a rapid gallop over this great enormous volcano in the Canal Zone. When we come to absurdities, contradictions, dangers, like those that I have been pointing out to-day, we pass them over and say: 'All is well; all is going right; the President of the United States is about to send a message here, AFTER THREE DAYS OBSERVATION, in which he will show that the canal is all right. It does not make any difference, Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Anybody Else what you have got to say about it, or what the records prove about it, or what the testimony that has been taken before the committee shows, it is all right; we are going ahead. Gentlemen, you will not go much further until you stumble into a pit out of which you can not get.'

Capitalism driving its pets headlong along needed in America only a Roosevelt to head the headlong rush.

BIG I. W. W. STRIKE.

Schenectady, N. Y., December 11—Four thousand men, organized in the I. W. W., struck in the General Electric Company works to-day. They demand the reinstatement of three members discharged for organizing the draughtsmen.

BUFFALO FREE SPEECH SUIT.

Tried By a Jury of Six Who Disagree—Believed Now Authorities Will Drop Case.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 4.—The free speech case was tried to-day before six jurors and the same municipal judge Hodson. After testimony was all in, Attorney Lewis made a strong plea in which he exposed deliberate discrimination of the police against Socialists, and pointed to the danger of tolerating such arbitrary conduct, branding it in open court as "Czaristic."

Counsel for the police appealed to the taxpayers' interests and threatened dire consequences to their wives unless such meetings were suppressed.

Judge Hodson practically directed a verdict of guilty. The jury, however, disagreed.

It is believed now that the authorities will drop the suit.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Concluded from last week.)

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The American Labor Union took the initiative in calling the Chicago conference, held in that city in January, 1905. This conference issued a manifesto calling for a convention to launch a new national labor organization on the lines of industrial unionism. This convention met in Chicago, July 1905, and was remarkable for its able criticism of the American Federation of Labor and its debates on the two-fold character—economic and political—of the labor and socialist movement. At this convention the Industrial Workers of the World was formed. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was represented at both the January conference and the July convention; and was merged, together with the American Labor Union, and many other unions there represented, into the new organization. The principles, objects, spirit and forms of the I. W. W. are clearly and well set forth in its preamble, as follows:

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

Since its launching the I. W. W. membership has more than doubled, and is now estimated at over 65,000. The I. W. W. is now presented as the basis of unity between the Socialist and Socialist Labor Party; and is doing much to clarify the entire labor and socialist movement of this country. Unity conferences between organizations:

* See "Stenographic Report of the First Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World." Published by New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City. Price, cloth, \$1.00; paper, \$1.00.

of the two parties have been held, the most notable being the New Jersey Unity Conference.

Thus it is that, in this modern adaptation of the advice of Thomas Skidmore, quoted in Chapter IV, the working class is preparing to take and hold that which they produce, and, in the words of Daniel De Leon, save the trust and throw it open to all society.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

Let us, in a brief resume, conclude. Casting our eyes down the pages of American history, we see resulting from its industrial development, three sharply defined classes, with three sharply defined missions. We see the ultra-financial or ultra-capitalist class, the middle class, and the working class, in perpetual strife, in the defense and promotion of their economic and political interests and aspirations, with the ultra-financial or ultra-capitalist class triumphant, the middle class defeated, and the working class fast becoming the only antagonist to ultra-finance or ultra-capitalism worthy of the name. As we look about us to-day, upon the culmination of this development, we find, that even with a House of Representatives and a strenuous President to back it, the middle class—small shipper, farmer, and manufacturer—cannot enact a modern Granger law, in the shape of a railroad rate act, without such amendments as will sacrifice their own interests and advance those of their economic and political opponents, the ultra-capitalist class—a crushing defeat for the class that was once able to modify the course of capitalism in the interests of political and economic democracy, as it did in the early formative periods of the nation. If we cast observing glances about us to-day we will also see that while trust magnates are prosecuted, fined and imprisoned, the trust goes serenely on its way, reaching greater dimensions than ever before, entering even retail distribution, integralizing, and piling up net earnings surpassing those of preceding decades, to the discomfiture of those economists who faint would have us regard the trust as a passing phenomenon, whose abnormality would soon destroy itself, and permit its "normal" rival of lesser bulk to exist and prevail! We see further, if alert and attentive, Wm. R. Hearst, the present-day embodiment of anti-trustism, prevented in the New York mayoralty campaign of 1905, from taking office by methods indicative of wholesale counting out—the Chicago Socialist Labor Party and the Henry George campaigns enacted once more. In brief, which ever way we cast our receptive retina, it is impressed with the presence of a triumphant plutocracy and a defeated democracy—using the latter phrase to typify those elements that were once truly national forces—the small manufacturer and farmer. Further investigation also brings home to our sense-perception, as we look about us to-day, the presence of a rapidly developing working class that, conscious of its important functions and status in society is determined to combat ultra-capitalism not from a reactionary and destructive standpoint, but from an evolutionary and revolutionary one instead. The ultra-financial or ultra-capitalist class, parasitic and immoral to the core, would save the integralized trust for itself, in order that it may continue to fleece society and perpetuate its decadent reign; the minor grade capitalist or middle class would control the integralized trust with a view to destroying it; or have certain of its features state-owned for its especial relief; the working class would take and hold the integralized trust for the benefit of the whole of society. It recognizes the one salient fact, of modern life, to wit, that capital is no longer individual in form or operation; that it is only possible of creation and maintenance

* See "Proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference," James Reilly and John Hossack, Secy.

through the joint labors of hundreds, thousands, say millions, is, in brief, social in origin and results, and should therefore be owned by society, and not by private individuals called capitalists, organized in corporations. Recognizing that capital must be social in ownership as well as in form, operation and results, the working class advocates the abolition of capitalism and the capitalist class, just as in preceding American social systems the oncoming, rising class of burghers and commoners advocated the abolition of monarchy and the nobility, chattel slavery and the slave-holding oligarchy, because they recognized the social or democratic form of government and life. American history repeats itself on a modern plane.

To achieve these ends, the American working class has gone through the triple forms of technical, protective and constructive organization, in steady progression. That it has met with frequent failures in its striving for the ideal is no argument against its final attainment. The American nation did not spring, like another Jove, full-fledged from the heads and the hearts, i. e., the ideals, of its dreamers, philosophers, warriors—in brief, its founders. These had to wait on conditions to admit of their realization. Only through the defensive union necessitated by the French and Indian wars, and the aggravating stimulus of the two-fold oppression of Great Britain, could congress and the nation issue from the war for independence—a longer stretch of history, fuller of traitorous acts, defeats and failures than the mere words imply; yet, withal, only actually successful in succeeding decades, thanks to Western Democracy and the Civil War. So with the American working class or socialist movement: its ideals must also wait on evolution to create the conditions that will make them real, that will transform them from the stuff of which dreams are made to the concrete social institutions that will conduce to the happiness and progress of the entire human family. Evolution is doing its part—and doing it with cumulative rapidity. The ultra-financial or ultra-capitalist class, through its multifarious scandals, arising from its fierce factional struggles for the control of integrated industry, is laying bare its own parasitic and immoral nature, thus aiding in the destruction of the wall of reverence for its alleged superiority behind which it has so conveniently and hypocritically found a safe refuge. The tainted money discussion has also contributed to the same end, while, at the same time making clear the nefarious position of the church (one of Socialism's most brazen, yet puny opponents), regarding capitalist immorality; a position, that now, as in slavery times, stamps the church as the causualistic upholder of iniquity and villainy; an enemy of social purity and progress; a mother of high morality and a practitioner of dung-hill virtue, worthy only of the scorn and contempt of the men and women who love life and ponder deeply o'er its mysterious origin and cause, and yet never, for one moment, think of using that mystery, as does the church, for the enslavement of their fellow men and women. The ruthless crushing out of competition, the burning of cotton and wheat to keep supply within profit, regardless of social needs, the effective control of elections and legislation, together with the impotent anti-trust punishment administered by the courts and the disclosures of Upton Sinclair, have made more evident to intelligent men, especially workingmen, that the integralized trust magnates are all powerful, and their overthrow is only possible by a revolution, led and carried to success by a revolutionary working class. Add to all this the facts revealed by Robert Hunter, in his book "Poverty," namely, that we possess 7,000,000 poor and 3,000,000 paupers, while one per cent of the families of the nation own more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine; add also, and above all else, the development of the constructive features of the trusts and the industrial unions—two great divergent yet converging tendencies—and we have a fairly good presentation of the conditions that go to help in making the ideals of Socialism real.

The working class is learning fast from American history. Four sets of facts impress it: one, the defeat of strikes and unions by political means, viz: police, militia and courts; two, the corruption of strikes and unions in the interests of the capitalist class by "labor leaders," a la Gompers and Mitchell; three, the failure to capture the political means by working class parties through fraud (counting

out); and four, the corruption of working class parties in the interests of the capitalist class. In other words, it sees the same set of facts militating against polities that militate against unionism, and vice-versa. And to the workingman who says: "Trade unions alone will win labor's battle," it asks, "Where's the proof; in Homestead, Pullman, or Colorado?" To the workingman who declares, "Only a working class political victory will give us freedom," it asks, "Do the words of Spies, and the fate of Henry George, Adams and Hearst justify that assertion?" The working class of this country has a history that repudiates lop-sidedness. Hence the working class is becoming comprehensive. It is bucking its unions with policies, and its politics with unions, on class conscious lines.

An historical resume of the industrial evolution of this country, together with its social and political effects, makes patent the fact that Socialism, like a winding Mississippi, periodically recedes, only, under the flood of capitalist progress, to rise again and submerge the banks of society, depositing thereon a rich alluvial, productive of the finest vegetation. Or to adopt another simile: like the waves of the ocean Socialism recedes, only to return with such force, under the impetus of capitalist evolution, as to demolish the strong bulkheads of capitalism erected during the interim. Socialists, weary at heart with internecine warfare, disgusted with the apathy of the members of the working class, who are blind to their own interests, and discouraged with the petty daily features of their movement, may bemoan its seemingly puny status, when contrasted with overruling capitalism, but an historical resumé will impress them with its steady, upward growth, as a distinctive power, in the face of the great obstacles born of the irrepressible conflict of class interests. Socialism is the greatest, grandest, moral and social force of the age; the Herculean cleaner of the Augean stables of capitalism; and the perennial hope of the modern world. Capitalism may affect to deride Socialism; but whatever virtues its factory and tenement reforms, its "social service" and "welfare work," its anti-militarism may possess, are tubs thrown to the socialist whale. Capitalism may affect to deride Socialism, but its electoral baits, threats and frauds, its repeated judicial and military suppression of Socialism's manifestations, its newspaper and magazine discussion of Socialism, now no longer academic and condescending but deadly practical like a man in the grip of an overpowering antagonist, show that Socialism is the one factor that dictates the course of Capitalism, the one thing it dreads, and dreading, coaxes, bulldozes, oppresses and combats, all to no avail, for Socialism refuses both the blandishments and the kicks of Capitalism, and like another God of old laughs at the contortions of its creature, while going serenely on its way, preparing the inevitable moment when it will end his impudent career. We are living martyrs, not alone in the splendid men whose names are forever emblazoned on the pages of our history—in the gifted, cultured Spies, the fiery, magnanimous Parsons, the impetuous, defiant Lingg, and their self-sacrificing compatriots of 1887—but in the humblest workingmen and workingwomen—the Irish laborer, the Jewish operator, the German mechanic, the Italian artisan and the American railroad worker or miner—all of whom give unselfishly of their small possessions and their great selves to the grand cause—the cause of humanity. The writer knows these men and women well. He has been of them, feeling the thrill of their aspirations, enjoying the keenness of their intellectual dissections of capitalism, and marvelling at the beauty of their moral lives. True, they are not all that; the fakir, the ingrate, and the consummate villain who would live like a vampire on these noble types, also abound; but woe to him who thinks that they are the Socialist movement. Woe to him who thinks that upon them he can count to destroy Socialist principle and aspiration! He will build on a foundation of shifting sand, from which the Socialist structure never suffers, because it is more broadly based, having its foundations in the material changes, which, underlying all societies, give rise to, and make possible, their varied aspirations and ideals!

Long live the working class! Long live Socialism!

THE END.

BLACKGUARD PULPITEERING

[By M. D. FITZGERALD, NEW YORK.]

The explosion of the bomb in St. Peter's did not come as a surprise to the Catholics of Columbus, who are inclined to believe that it is the first answer of the anarchists and socialists who are being bitterly fought by the church in every country in the world.

"Catholics in Columbus are inclined to believe that no direct attempt was made to assassinate the pope, but that the explosion was the outcome of a preconcerted movement to show contempt for law and authority."

"In the diocese of Columbus the Catholic church has taken a strong stand against socialism, and only two weeks ago Rev. J. B. Eis, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, and Rev. J. R. Volz, president of St. Patrick's college, spoke in opposition to the doctrine of socialism and predicted practically what took place Sunday."

"Rev. Eis said that a socialist, no matter whether he lived in a monarchy or a Republic, whether he was a free man or a slave, would always be found to be a traitor and endeavoring to overthrow the government. Socialism, he said, meant the destruction of the church, the home and the state, the destruction of society."

"The above from a Columbus O. news-paper, is deserving of more than a rebuke from every decent member of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States."

As one of the above and withal a staunch member of the Socialist Labor Party, also of the Industrial Workers of the World, I believe that before any further notice be taken in regard to this scurrilous Ohian production, the reverend gentlemen mentioned therein should be given an opportunity to confirm or refute the remarks credited to them.

There is now such an epidemic of rampant blackguard journalism, and pulpit-pounding raging against Socialism in the United States that it becomes necessary when nailing down the lies uttered against Socialism by the men behind the scenes and the men behind the Cross, to do so effectively that no guilty one shall escape.

If my Socialist comrades in Columbus O. had been with me in St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth Ave. in this city during a series of Lenten sermons delivered

by the Rev. Father Sherman, son of the Prelate of the Industrial Workers of the World, if such were held and the "Catholic church of Ohio" had settled the matter satisfactorily, the local editor, the Rev. J. B. Eis, and the Rev. J. R. Volz, president of St. Patrick's College could be sent over to Rome as the great American Triumvirate who had squelched Socialism in the United States.

No doubt the Holy Father and the college of Cardinals would sing Hosannas to the great men who saved the church, saved the State, saved Society and the Great American Republic from the "Terrible Socialists." Returning in triumph having placed all socialist literature on the "Index Expurgatorius," they could then collect all the proscribed literature and placing it in a huge pile in some public square in Columbus O. and, making of it a funeral pyre, our Socialist comrades and all other heretics and persons disagreeing with their "Society," could be disposed of to the everlasting good of humanity and Our Holy Mother Church.

This subject is of such vast importance to the working class throughout the world without regard to race, creed, or color that it is with reluctance one becomes in any way facetious about it. As regards myself I feel most deeply when I consider how very beautiful the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion is, and how much solace may be obtained if one lifts his mind above the mercenary and selfish considerations of this wicked and deceitful society in which laymen have to scramble for a bare existence.

My ancestors espoused the Catholic faith in Ireland when it required great sacrifice on their part, and I believe it is to-day the very best religion to live by, notwithstanding the fact that all the leading anti-socialists of the world, led by His Royal Majesty King Edward VII, who swears it is idolatry, unite in various ways to belittle its teachings, ay even the teaching of its founder, Jesus Christ.

I have been more than twenty-five years a student of social economy from the Socialist view point, meeting and mingling with Socialist comrades of all shades of opinion and never yet have I heard any of them disparage any other one's views on their individual moral or

religious feelings. Quite the contrary, the feeling that:

"Your creed or shrine may not be mine, Yet love of liberty should bind us, In freedom's holy cause to join, And cast distrust behind us."

is the guiding spirit of every militant member of the Socialist Labor party and of the I. W. W.

It is barely possible that your rampant anti-socialist editor of Columbus O. has not had time to learn or observe the fact that Anarchism and Socialism have nothing in common. The industrial and commercial anarchists here in the United States, while clutching wildly at each other's throat, relax their efforts long enough at certain periods to join forces in a common onslaught against their greatest enemy, Socialism.

In conclusion I would recommend increased distribution of sound Socialist literature from the New York Labor Press, particularly in Columbus O. Our clerical enemies there should study the beautiful lines "A Parable" by James Russell Lowell and for scientific information concerning Socialism, study "Capital" by Karl Marx.

A PARABLE.
Said Christ, our Lord, "I will go and see How the men, my brethren, believe in me."

He passed not again through the gate of birth,

But made himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and kings,

"Behold, now, the Giver of all good things;

Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state

Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spred
Wherever the Son of man should tread,

And in palace chambers lofty and rare

They lodged him, and served him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their jubilant floods in praise of him;
And in church and palace and judgment hall,
He saw his image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led,
The Lord in sorrow bent down his head,
And from under the heavy foundation stones,

The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church and palace and judgment hall,

He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
And opened wider and yet more wide

As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then?
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure,
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced my sheep from their father's fold;
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt,
We build but as our fathers built;
Behold thine images, how they stand,
Sovereign and sole, through all our land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame

To hold thine earth forever the same,
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep
Still, as thou leftest them, thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
Ard a motherless girl, whose fingers thin

Pushed from her family want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment hem,

For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he,

"The images ye have made of me!"

James Russell Lowell.

I. W. W. CIGARS
H. D. DEUTSCH, Mfr.
121 EAST 113TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

For the week ending December 8th 157 subs were received for the Weekly People, and 39 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 196, which is 22 less than for the previous week. Those sending five or more subs were: George Haseler, Detroit, Mich., 13; E. Singewald, So. Norwalk, Conn., 15; F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 8; C. Meyer, Boston, Mass., 5; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Belleville, Ill., \$4; Jamestown, N. Y., \$2.

INDUSTRIALISM IN FRANCE

SKETCH OF THE LAY OF THE LAND AND SUMMARY OF THE AMIENS CONVENTION.

BY A. BRUCKERE, PARIS.

(Special to The People.)
In a recent article in *The People*, I tried (as much as a foreigner can) to make the L. P. men know the progress of the industrialists in France, and their Eight-Hour Day agitation for May 1st, 1898.

May Day is over, and the French Trade Unions met in their convention at Amiens (October 18th to 19th), to study the work done since the last convention, and to decide upon tactics for future action.

Let me say first that the Amiens Convention was a triumph for revolutionary industrialism, for the true Masson spirit. I shall first take up the events preceding the convention.

Results of the Last May Agitation.

The last May movement has had very slight economic results. The workers met the stubborn resistance of a class-conscious bourgeoisie. Even when some capitalists saw an economic possibility of granting a shorter day, they did not, for political reasons: a half-penny more per hour would have been a step towards the "Coming Revolution". The strikes were broken by military action on the part of a free-thinking atheist, pro-Dreyfus radical Ministry!

But the political results of the last May agitation are momentous.

Nowadays, in France, all economic movements have, more and more, the political aspect of a class war. The delusion of a policy of "Harmony of Interest" between Capital and Labor has become utterly impossible: such a result is worth mentioning.

The spirit of the class war has been infused into an immense majority of the labor unions, and the bourgeois Government understood it was necessary to grant some reforms of an economic character, i. e., to pay some insurance premium against revolution.

As a consequence of the last industrial agitation, a law was enacted for Weekly Rest, or Sunday compulsory rest. In "anti-clerical" France, Sunday rest is considered to be clerical by the politicians, and for the sake of Liberty and Commerce millions of laborers worked seven days per week.

Small shop keepers oppose stubbornly the law, and the battle is raging between the labor unions and the shopkeepers about the enactment of the law. The voting of the law was imposed by "action directe"; the enforcement of the law will be imposed by "action directe" too.

"Action directe" means political action exclusive of the parliamentarian practices. The capitalist call it "mobbing" or "unlawful outrages."

The bourgeois Government feels so clearly that they must "grant something" that a new extreme-radical Cabinet has been formed, creating a new Labor Department and promising wonderful reforms.

A so-called Socialist à la Millerand, Mr. Vivien, has been appointed Minister of this new Labor Department.

Strange to say: the appointment of Millerand, in 1899, as a Minister, was sufficient to dispirit the labor movement, a large part of it giving up revolutionary action, and hoping for the Co-operative Commonwealth from purely reformist methods.

On the contrary, the appointment of Vivien, with a much larger program of reforms than Millerand's, aroused restraint only among organized workers. They understood that this new Army of a Labor Department had only one end: to domesticate the revolutionary unions. They wait ironically for the next act of bankruptcy by ever-dwindling Radicalism.

Since May, 1906, the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail, i. e., General Confederation of Labor) was little known to the public, and the Socialist party never recognized it officially as representative of the working class.

Now the C. G. T. is immensely advertised, and the Socialist party, in its last convention at Limoges (November 1st to 4th) solemnly recognised it as the economic organization of the proletariat.

The most representative industrialists, Griffuelhes, Pouget, etc., whom certain Socialists denounce as Anarchists, contribute now regularly to the socialist daily *Humanité* (Jaures paper), where they have a right to write what they please, without any control. In short, the great central result of the May movement is to infuse a spirit of class war, between a spirit of fight in the working class, to give the revolutionaries an unopposed control over the labor movement, and before this pugnacious aggressive working class, the revolutionaries alternatively use either the expression of limited reform,

or the expression of unlimited reform.

Indeed Guesde opposed Millerandism

Such was the situation of the labor political field, after the May Day movement, and at the eve of the Amiens industrialist convention.

THE AGENDA OF THE CONVENTION.

The Textile Resolution.

The previous convention, at Bourges (1904), had divided the trade unionists into a reformist minority and a revolutionary majority. After the experience of the last May Day with the "action directe," the question was—Will the minority grow, at the Amiens convention, into a majority or will it become smaller? Will the Confederated Committee remain unchanged? Will "action directe" be endorsed once more? Will anti-militarism be endorsed?

Some months before the meeting of the convention the Textile Federation wrote on the agenda a proposition, which proved to be the capital point of the debate: "Will the economic organization of the proletariat (C. G. T.) entertain regular relations with the political organization (Socialist party)?

In order to understand more clearly the real meaning of the Textile resolution, I must make an historical digression:

First Resolution.

"The Amiens convention emphasizes paragraph No. 2 of the constitution: 'The C. G. T. group, OUTSIDE OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, all workers who are conscious of the necessity of the destruction of the wage system.'

"This declaration is based upon the recognition of a class war.

"In its everyday work, industrialism looks for the organization of labor, and for the welfare of the workers by the shortening of the work-day, betterment of wages, etc. But this is only a part of its work: industrialism prepares the total emancipation, which can be only realized by the expropriation of capitalism.

"It endorses the general strike, and considers that the union, now a means of resistance, will be the organic basis of the future society.

"The union then may outside the union, promote any method of fight, according to their own philosophical or political creeds, but they must not try to make the opinions, they promote outside, prevail inside the union.

"In order to give industrialism its full efficiency, the action must be made directly against the employers, and the unions must have no relations with any sect or party."

Carried by 224 to 2.

with the utmost energy: Sometimes we see hens hatching ducks, and getting afraid when the ducks go to the water. Anyhow, we have perceived, after the Limoges Socialist convention that, in some respects, Comrade Guesde sits now, at the right wing of the Party.

From the above-mentioned premises, our comrades of the North draw the conclusion that the Party, the electoral machine, is the essential part, and that the unions ought to be governed and advised by the Party as a boy is advised by the father, or rather as a ten-year-old is advised by a long-experienced ranchman.

Anyhow the Industrial Amiens convention did not relish very much the strange mixture of revolutionary phraseology, parliamentarism, and pure and simpledom, of the Textile Federation. After heated, but never disorderly and always interesting debate, the "MAKE POLITICS IN THE UNION" resolution was defeated by 226 to 24 votes.

RESOLUTIONS VOTED.

A resolution, moved by Comrade Griffuelhes, defined the role of industrialism, and its situation respecting political parties:

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"In order to give industrialism its full efficiency, the action must be made directly against the employers, and the unions must have no relations with any sect or party."

Carried by 224 to 2.

Second Resolution.

"The convention emphasizes that the anti-militarist and anti-patriotic propaganda must become more and more intense and audacious.

"In all strikes, the army supports the employers. In all wars, either national or colonial, the working class is sacrificed for the profit of the capitalist class."

Carried by 485 to 310.

Third Resolution.

"The craft unions are requested to merge into industrial unions; in future no craft federation may be constituted only industrial federations.

TENDENCIES INSIDE THE C. G. T.

The Amiens convention marked an epoch in the history of French industrialism.

Formerly the French trade unionists were divided into reformists (Keuffer, Coupaye, etc.) and revolutionaries (Griffuelhes, Louquet, Latapie, etc.). The reformists prevailed from 1895, when the C. G. T. was constituted until 1900, when the anti-Millerand tide came; since then the revolutionaries prevailed.

The Bourges convention, in 1904, marked a heated fight between these two elements. The Amiens convention in 1906, reconciled both elements in the following manner: the purely Anarchists became a little more moderate and less theoretical, and, at the same time, the reformists accepted the theory and the practice of class war.

The typical reformist federation, Le Livre (Book Workers' Union), had a remarkably energetic action during the last May revolutionary movement, and its leader, Keuffer, had to give up his pet class harmony policy.

Both tendencies were united against the little so-called "Guesdist" minority. The big majority of 724 to 34 is not exactly a majority IN FAVOR of something, but a majority AGAINST the ideas of the leaders of the Textile Federation.

After the Amiens convention, we can divide the tendencies inside the C. G. T. in the following way:

First. Towards the extreme right, pure and simple craft unionists, typified by Keuffer, who are reformists on both economic and political grounds. They grow fewer and fewer every

year, and, even in their own Unions, they perceive an ever-growing revolutionary minority against them.

Second. From the right, pure and simple unionists, who are revolutionary parliamentarians on political grounds, but who think the Union has only a secondary and transient and purely reformist function. They are neither craft nor industrial unionists, but rather of the go-as-can-go system, the principal duty of the union being to pay dues to the electoral party. They are typified by Renard, of the Textile Federation; they are a little handful, mostly Comrade Guesde's followers.

Third. To the left are the revolutionary industrialists, who are the ruling element. Some of the leaders are Socialists, some are Anarchists (as Pouget, Niel, Latapie), the majority are no-party men.

These no-party men are most generally Socialists who have retired from the party, being disgusted with electoral pullings, such as Griffuelhes, Bousquet, Louquet, Dubois, Merle, Robert, Levy, etc.

Fourth. To the extreme left stand pure Anarchists, as Yvetot or Desalais, who are in the C. G. T. as the leaven in the bread. Even by their violence and exaggeration they maintain vividly the revolutionary spirit and non-parliamentary traditions, for, as everybody knows, the C. G. T. is the result of an alliance between Socialists and Anarchists against economic pure and simpledom and political Millerandism.

HOW THE C. G. T. STANDS WHEN SEEN FROM OUTSIDE.

After having had a look inside the C. G. T., let us glance at its position respecting the State, the Socialist party, and the other Unions.

To the bourgeois press, the C. G. T. looks up as a great social power, and the statesmen begin to count it among the big political odds. The trade councils which receive money from the town-councils, are preparing themselves to refuse such subsidies and to become entirely autonomous.

Respecting the Socialist party, we may say that, for the last five years there was, if not a war, at least bad feelings between the C. G. T. and the party. After Amiens, there is a truce. The majority of industrialists at Amiens, the majority of Socialists at Limoges, voted for about the same resolutions, both endorsing anti-militarism, general strike and revolutionary action. The party and the C. G. T. will come little by little to an alliance, each one remaining independent. And if the industrialists criticize the "political visionaries" (Guesde's friends), such criticism are not against the whole party, but only against a minority in the party.

The Socialist Party has solemnly recognized, at the Limoges Convention, the C. G. T. as the representative of organized labor, and declared to have no right to interfere in the C. G. T. affairs. Prominent industrialists contribute regularly to the Socialist daily *Humanité*.

To the other Unions, they affiliate one after the other with the C. G. T., just as particles of iron go and stick to a magnet.

The boss-ridden miners' union, with some 60,000 members, which suffered so much from the intrusion of despicable politicians, such as Basly (a member of the Party, alas!), into labor affairs, is negotiating affiliation with the C. G. T.

There will be soon, in France, no bona-fide Union outside the C. G. T. The unions left outside will be only "yellow unions" (syndicats jaunes) i. e., catholic societies for scabbing, organized strike-breakers. What a victory for industrialism and for non-parliamentary revolutionary Marxism!

Just a handful of men ten years ago, FEWER than the I. W. W. are now in America, unknown people as the I. W. W. in Scotland, the French industrialists conquered, within ten years, through a merciless struggle. To-day, they rule the labor movement in a country of 89,000,000 people. They will be soon not only the greatest but also the ONLY representative of organized labor in France.

What cannot the I. W. W. hope for when seeing such an example!

Extending its action over the frontiers, our C. G. T. is becoming the champion of industrialism in continental Europe. The International Socialist Secretary at Brussels, which unites the labor organizations of European countries, declined to write on its agenda the study of antimilitarism and general strike; the C. G. T. protested against this trickery of English and German pure and simple unionists, and we will rally to our tactics those who, in Italy and in Germany, fight against pure and simple unionism, and against pure and simple political Socialism.

Fearful by the Government, the C. G. T. is already a state within the State, and it is only the beginning of its growth! When fully grown, industrialism will realize the Marxian prophecy: "Emancipation of the Workers by the Workers THEMSELVES!"

Feared by the Government, the C. G. T. is already a state within the State, and it is only the beginning of its growth! When fully grown, industrialism will realize the Marxian prophecy: "Emancipation of the Workers by the Workers THEMSELVES!"

A. BRUCKERE.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 27, 1906.

(Continued from last week.)

In no country of the world has it been better demonstrated that the co-operation between the wealth producers in city and on the land is essential to a success of revolutionary movement than in France and recently in Russia, and failures are due to the absence of that co-operation. But the advocates of a

mistaken idea, that the farmer, as owner of land, has interest in common with laborers, and that therefore the existing farmers' organizations should be invited for mutual co-operation do not seem to realize that the battle of the farmer against the corporations and railroads is not the battle of the wage earners for the full product of their labor. As an exploiter of labor during harvest days the farm-owner is the most cruel master and labor-fleerer, and, when the supply of available labor for the few summer months becomes scarce, he will employ the same vicious tricks as the capitalists in cities; and through deception and fraudulent games endeavor to induce the sellers of labor power to fill the shortage in supply. But he, the farmer, will not think of making voluntarily the working conditions of the farm employees, such that the laborers, leaving the overstocked labor market of the cities will find conditions more advantageous to themselves on the land.

The organization of farm employees is therefore necessary, so that in the periods when the demand of laborers for the farms exceeds the possible supply, such working conditions may be obtained for the farm laborer, as to enable him also to see the necessity of co-operation with the workers in the cities for the establishing of conditions, under which the private ownership of land and all implements of production will be abolished and the exploitation by owners of factories or of farm land will cease.

In countries like the United States and Canada, in which state boundary lines are used as subterfuge to prevent labor legislation on national lines, it is well nigh impossible to demand the suppression of private employment agencies, the unscrupulous sharks, through whom the farm exploiter is able to deceive and lure into their servitude many an unfortunate worker from the city, who, unprotected, has no choice but to submit to get sufficient money together to escape the veritable hell work on the farms during the harvest and other days.

Only an organization of these farm employees, systematically conducted, will be able to secure the required protection to these members of our class.

For this work of organizing the farm laborers we must look for actual support to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of wage earners in the lumber camps of the United States and Canada.

No element is so faithful to the principle when once understood as the hard-working pioneer proletarians in the woods, nor a group of toilers who will fight more vigorously for their rights than those who, with pride, call themselves the lumber jacks. Their relation with the farm laborers, the fluctuating character of their employment should serve as the key to open the field for the organizing of the farm wage slaves.

In the summer months most of the lumbermen work as farm hands or in the sawmills, and many a blacklisted mechanic from industrial centers seeks, as a last refuge from the master's persecution, employment as constantly shifting farm laborer and lumberman.

The Industrial Workers of the World have organized and are organizing with astonishing success the lumbermen in different parts of the country. Thousands of them have joined the I. W. W. in the last few months; in many places the shifting volunteer advocates of Industrial Unionism have conducted the movements for the improved working conditions in the lumber camps; literature is being poured into the camps, and the work of education and organizing is carried on with incessant activity.

But the lumbermen and saw-mill employees should not be contented with obtaining a protection during only a part of the year while engaged in their hard work in the woods and mills. They should conceive that their own condition will be jeopardized if the I. W. W. fails to organize the workers in the fields in which they seek and secure employment during the remainder of the year: that is mostly in agricultural occupations. They should assist in organizing the farm laborer and carry the propaganda for Industrial Unionism all the year around among their fellow workers in their lines of activity, and then they will be assured that their card deposited in organizations of farm laborers guarantees them the same protection as

FLASH-LIGHT

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In 1885	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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On stormy nights when wild north-
winters rave,
How proud a thing to fight with wind
and wave!

The dripping sailor on the reeling mast
Exits to bear, and scorns to wish it
past. —CLOUGH.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

A LIE said Carlisle, will never stand: it is like a cheque, drawn upon Nature's Bank, and bound to return with the endorsement "No Effects."

Samuel Spencer, the president of the Southern Railway, who was recently killed in an accident on his own railroad, together with his wife, was one, or were a bunch of these lies, drawn upon Nature's Bank. His death reads "No Effects" endorsed upon the returned cheque.

Samuel Spencer, all his biographers agree, was a "wonderful financial success." The 8,000 miles of trackage that he presided over yielded dividends to an extent that made the returns of other roads often look trifling. The dividends looked sound; yet they were a LIE. The dividends were swollen by the reduction of expenses. Samuel Spencer proceeded upon the principle of all other capitalist concerns—they cheese-paré here, they shave down there, they whittle yonder. Longer and longer trains were shouldered upon fewer and fewer workers; traffic increased, hands declined relatively; the road-bed suffered, the service suffered; employees were maimed, often killed in the process; their blood and lives became dividends—until the LIE came crashing back. "No Effects!" thundered the Bank of Nature. The thunder was a rumbling only, so long as only the lives of workingmen paid the penalty. At last the day came when the thunder became a crash, the day Samuel Spencer himself proved the LIE with his death. Samuel Spencer, the "wonderful financial success," was a cheque drawn upon Nature's Bank; the day came when the cheque was dishonored.

Samuel Spencer was boastfully pointed out as typical of the capitalist "Captain of Industry." The people in their collective capacity, so runs the claim, can never do what the "Captains of Industry" can accomplish. Public ownership, so runs the theory, is barren, private ownership is fruitful. The LIE traveled long; that cheque drawn upon Nature's Bank has been long in circulation, taken for its face value. Many such cheques are afloat; no end of them are constantly returning dishonored in some way or other; it was with the thunder crash of a collision brought on by split rails, which in turn was brought on by the inevitable economy of "Captainship of Industry," that this particular LIE was flung back with the endorsement writ in mammoth letters—"No Effects!"

That which the Nation needs to live; the production that is carried on by the Nation, that serves the Nation, and is served by the Nation—that is too huge a measure for any private concern to hold. The lying cheque drawn upon Nature's Bank by capitalist theory is returned every day dishonored. The only mission Samuel Spencer, the great "Captain of Industry," has failed is to furnish by his crushed corpse the tablet upon which is once more writ—"No Effects!"

INDUSTRIALISM IN FRANCE.

That the Labor or Socialist Movement of France—the country which may be expected to be the first to scale the ramparts of Capitalism in Europe—is successfully grappling with the vital Question of Industrialism, such is the salient point in an extensive article from France, published elsewhere in this issue, and in which interesting data are furnished.

That French Unionism has worked itself out of the ruts of pure and simpledom is obvious—the General Confederation of Labor recognizes the political mission of the Union, the mission to overthrow the capitalist system.

That French Unionism has evolved beyond even that point seems also clear—the General Confederation of Labor realizes that an abstract prin-

ciple, however sound, needs the proper organic structure for its enforcement. It organizes on the Industrial plan, and, at its convention in Amiens, decided no longer to accept craft organizations, these must merge in their respective Industrial Unions. The Union is the germ of future Government. In the Parliament of the Socialist Republic, the unit of representation is the Industry, not the Craft.

That, however, the vision of French Unionism is still obscured by the misdeeds of parliamentarian Socialism appears from the stand taken by the General Confederation of Labor towards political action—it ignores, aye, it rejects the necessity of Working Class unity on the political as well as on the economic field!

Was the S. P. man told: "A party of Revolution must sink if it tolerates reaction, Caryism and Chauvinism in Massachusetts, Morris Eichmanism in New Jersey, Hillquitism in New York, Berger-Buecham in Milwaukee, reaction, cowardice and corruption everywhere are not compatible with Socialism"—the answer was: "Look at our rising vote!"

Was the S. P. politician told: "Immediate demands only train recruits for Hearst's bourgeois radical parties, never for the Social Revolution,"—the answer was: "Look at our rising vote!"

The "rising vote" has become a "sinking vote." If "rising vote" can cure defects, then the defects are exposed as incurable when the vote sinks. Stripped of its "rising vote" as the sole argument expected to cover its multitudinous sins, the pure and simple political Socialist party is stripped of its only apology for existing.

A party of Socialism has no reason of being unless it is uncompromisingly revolutionary—with all that that implies.

ITICAL movement cannot ignore the economic, because the economic will not ignore it. The success of the political is inconceivable without the class-conscious Union. You claim "Neutrality" yet you act obedient to the dictates of the A. F. of L. in the economic field"—the answer was: "Look at our rising vote!"

Was the S. P. man told: "A party of Revolution must sink if it tolerates reaction, Caryism and Chauvinism in Massachusetts, Morris Eichmanism in New Jersey, Hillquitism in New York, Berger-Buecham in Milwaukee, reaction, cowardice and corruption everywhere are not compatible with Socialism"—the answer was: "Look at our rising vote!"

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SOUNDS FROM THE BONE-YARD.

The following missive reached this office from Mongaup Valley, N. Y.:

"A Socialist Labor man gave me several of your papers to look over. The first one I read is Nov. 26, 1904, and in the first article 'A Lively Corpse,' you tell us the wealth produced is \$140,000,000, or \$8,000 per family of five. Suppose this sum was equally distributed, that we all had and earned this amount, how long would it help us? Nine-tenths of the working people would not do a tap of work till they had spent it. I see yourselves as anxious to mislead the public if it will only make more money for yourselves. Mark Twain can tell us more about such agitation than I can tell you. Your very paper, etc., is not worth it compared to the great dailies, and I can only see you are no better than the other agitators. Self, self.—Yours truly."

The letter is signed F. Brezer. One more fact in the matter—Mr. Brezer, as his letter-head announces, is the Manager of the Mongaup Valley Elgin Creamery Co. And still another fact, useful to the understanding of the issue—the article from The People of November 26, 1904, is a reproduction of an article that appeared in the Holyoke, Mass., "Transcript," and in which M. Rutherford—quoting the New York banker Frank A. Vanderlip's figures on production, and the Census figures on the average earnings of the wage-earner, and heaping up Census figures upon Census figures—proves that the total amount of production for that year, at wholesale prices was \$8,500, and at retail prices \$11,000 per family, while the average amount of earnings per family averaged only \$872 a year. Rutherford's article closes with the argument that \$872 in wages can not buy back \$11,000 worth of goods at retail, or even \$8,500 worth at wholesale; and, leading with unerring precision from fact to fact, concludes that the capitalist system, plus its Democratic and Republican parties, are headed towards a smash-up.

The first thing that sticks out in Mr. Brezer's letter is the gentleman's grand duck and dodge. He simply dodges and ducks the point. It is an unpalatable point to the Manager of a capitalist concern. In ducking and dodging the point which proves, like the columns of a ledger, that capitalist society is bankrupt, and that 'tis but a question of time when it will be disposed of at auction by the Sheriff of the Social Revolution, the Manager of the Mongaup Valley Elgin Creamery presents no more intelligent an aspect than he would present if, with the figures on the ledger of his own Elgin Creamery unable to balance receipts and expenditures, and revealing a huge and increasing deficit, he were to shut his eyes tight and refuse to see. Nor is there any difference between the angry Mr. Brezer, in search of solace to his uneasy mind, indulging in personal vituperation of the Socialists who tell the truth concerning the business firm of Capitalism, and the same gentleman if he were to seek the solace of a big drunk, in order to escape the disagreeable revelations that the ledger of his private firm might make to him.

But Mr. Brezer is not satisfied with dodging and ducking, and "going on a drunk." He is mad clear down his corps—so mad that he becomes pell-mell. Like an inebriate, the gentleman imagines he sees a vulnerable point in the mail of his adversary, and

"goes for" it—only to fall flat upon his nose.

Against the mild equity of every family in the nation, even the families of the idle capitalists, having its \$8,500 out of the \$140,000,000 produced by Labor—against that mild equity Mr. Brezer dares say nothing. But he thinks he discovers a principle superior to equity. Equity may be good enough as an ideal; it is not always "practical," or conducive to "public policy." The "practical" business man steps forward. "How long," asks he, "would it help us" (who is "us"? the capitalists?) if each family had that \$8,500? And he proceeds to clinch his point with the triumphant assertion: "Nine-tenths of the working people would not do a tap of work till they had spent it." The only thing "clinched" is the Manager of the Mongaup Valley Elgin Creamery Company himself. The "practical" idea here uncorked is that, in order to keep the idle capitalist families in perpetual clover, even the equal share, that Labor would be entitled to, must be kept from it. The "practical" businessman's notion is that Labor must be kept hungry, else the capitalist will have no continuous swag to enjoy. The "practical" concept of the Manager of the Elgin Creamery Co. is that, seeing Labor would "not do a tap of work" if it got its \$8,500 share, the capitalist class would, under such circumstances, have to cease "not to do a tap of work," and it begins shoveling snow. In other words, the "practical" notion, that is to overthrow the "equity" of the case, amounts to this—

ROB THE WORKERS OF THEIR PRODUCTS AND THUS LASH THEM WITH THE LASH OF HUNGER TO KEEP THE IDLE CAPITALIST AFLOAT.

What the Manager of the Elgin Creamery Co. has done is very practically to expose both the iniquity of his purpose, and the utter impracticability thereof. No sane man will believe that the Working Class, the overwhelming majority of the population, will everlastingly submit to be plundered in order that they may be saved from the "rascality" of "not doing a tap of work," and the sponging capitalist from the calamity of having to start doing some "taps of work" themselves. Not the least of the merits of the recent I. W. W. convention is that, in this very formative period of the organization, the convention contributed towards the clarification of term.

Speaking at last year's convention—the initial gathering of the I. W. W.—Wm. D. Haywood made the following statements:

"I believe that every industry [as distinguished from Departments, which he opposed] should have absolute control, jurisdiction, autonomy, administration, or whatever you please to call it, over their entire membership."

Another passage proceeds to clarify the term "autonomy" above used:

"I take it that this organization is formed for the purpose of giving to those different international Unions absolute industrial autonomy, to those local Unions LOCAL AUTONOMY, and let every one of the local Unions be installed with the idea of giving to their members as near as they can INDIVIDUAL AUTONOMY."

Already this passage denotes that "autonomy" in the mouth of the Industrialist must be something somewhat different from the same word in the mouth of the craft Unionist. Subsequent passages bring out the fact more clearly and furnish all the necessary elements for the definition of the term. Haywood said:

"To give to the local administration over their affairs AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE INDUSTRIES; and to give to the industries absolute jurisdiction and administrative autonomy over the interests of the industries AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE GENERAL WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT; that, to my mind, is a democratic method of administration."

Finally, the following passage clarifies the situation luminously:

"Is it possible for the delegates here to consider those different states [the States of the Union] as international industrial unions, to carry into effect the aims and purposes of the general labor movement which are represented by a central government? If there are forty-five different international unions they should have absolute autonomy just the same as the State has from the national government. Every county in the State—I mean every local in an international

marrow of workingmen, women and children can stand. To expect that class itself, or its politicians, to turn the light upon itself is to expect the marauding burglar to demand publicity from hearing what they are up to."

Whether in private or public, domestic or official, business or sporting capacity—publicity is the last thing that the class which lives upon the

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—should have the same relative position towards its international as the county does toward the State."

The necessary elements for the definition, or understanding, of the term "autonomy" in Industrialism are amply furnished by the above passages, which are but a few among many others that can be gleaned from the stenographic report of Haywood's contribution toward the organization of the I. W. W.

The term "autonomy" in Industrialism means no less and no more than the term "home government." Historic development developed the name. "Home government" is the product of the conflict that raged between two extreme principles of organization, or government. The one extreme is typified by the Roman Empire, from the center of which all rules emanated, with the result that all its component parts were absolutely subject to it; the other extreme was typified in this country by the Calhoun Nullifiers, who held that their rule was supreme in South Carolina, all Federal laws notwithstanding. Which of the two extremes was the worse, history has left undecided, pronouncing them equally bad. The former crushed individuality, the latter made great power possible, it did so at the sacrifice of local strength; while the former would promote local strength, it does so at the sacrifice of the totality. In two respects only the two extremes were identical. They both proceeded from the identical source—individual vanity; they both landed in the identical result—the sacrifice of one of the important objects of organized society, to wit, organic unity. Out of the conflict of these two extremes sprang the principle of "home rule"—not as a compromise, but as a recognition, first, of a general sphere to which the locality must be subordinate, and of a local sphere into which the central authority may not trespass. What "home government" is in the political structure of nations, "Autonomy" is in the economic structure of the I. W. W. Seeing, moreover, that the triumph of the I. W. W. implies the overthrow of the political and the substitution of the same with the economic structure of society, "autonomy" will have to be interpreted by the light of the experience that gave birth to the term "home government." Autonomy, accordingly, is a term to be rejected only when applied to Industrialism in the old Calhoun nullifiers' sense which, in the end, amounts to the same thing, seeing that both lead to the disruption of that which should be a unit; on the other hand, "autonomy" is a term that must be zealously safeguarded when applied in the sense of respect for internal affairs, or be it the safety of the working class. It is in this latter sense that "autonomy" figures in the organic structure of the I. W. W.

At Chicago the reactionary minority put on the mask of "autonomy," as demanded by the I. W. W., as well as demanded by progress, in order to conceal the "autonomy" which they pursued and which the organic structure of the I. W. W. expressly rejects—the "autonomy" of Calhoun of old, or the A. F. of L. today, the "autonomy" which proceeds from self-seeking vanity and which lands in disintegration, in short, the autonomy that spells "corruption." Where false pretence must seek asylum in so contradictory a posture, ludicrous sights are inevitable. Nor were such wanting at the convention among the reactionary minority. Two such sights were the most obvious to the well informed gifted with a sense of humor.

B. J.—He was right.

U. S.—And was Shylock the less a "Shylock" because he was right in these facts?

B. J.—Now, then, to the extent that the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workmen live, he cuts off their lives. It is a thousand times more cruel to take a man's life gradually, by way of starvation, than it is to kill him outright. A thief will rob you once or twice in your life; a murderer can take your life but once; the capitalist robs and starves his employees and their families as long as they remain wage slaves; death is the only salvation for the poor, miserable wretches.

B. J. looks meditative.

U. S.—Knocked out again or not?

B. J.—Yes, knocked out clean. Henceforth I shall work for the party of the "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its principles are sound as an apple.

U. S.—And there are no flies on it either.

The fact, pointed out in last week's London letter, that it was the hungry, unemployed who voted Tory, and then

were swept by the "Liberal" and "Labor"

and "pure and simple political Socialist"

majorities from the Borough Boards,

is a fact of prime value. What

in a year "Radicalism" swept the country—then came the reaction swift as a flash. Neither Progress, least of all

Revolution, lies in the cards of parliamentary declamation. Pure and simple political Socialism incites only tidal waves of reaction.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor!

UNCLE SAM—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them. Moreover, his capital is not large enough to fight the union of his employees, whereas the other capitalists in his trade can fight it successfully, having more money at their disposal. His workmen will work shorter hours, and their average output is below that of the entire trade. Is not he in danger of losing his invested capital? How can you call him a parasite?

U. S.—Yes. In the first place, thieves and desperadoes also run "isks." Will you say that, therefore, they are not parasites?

B. J.—If you can knock me out in the "second place" as completely as you knocked me out with your "in the first place—"

U. S.—There wouldn't be left a grease spot of your theory, eh?

B. J.—None.

U. S.—So here goes "in the second place." In the second place, thieves and desperadoes inflict less harm upon society than your capitalists, though the consequences of the manipulations of the latter are by far the worst.

B. J.—There you are wrong.

U. S.—Let's see. His capital is small, and, therefore, let us suppose he saved it of his former earnings.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents, who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My blood boiled when I read "The Sun" of this morning. On the first page is a despatch from Boise, Idaho, headed "Fair Trial for Assassins. Steunenberg Murderers Have Only The Law To Fear. Governor of Idaho Declares That Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Will Be Tried As Men and Not As Labor Leaders—Protests And Threats of Unions Vain."

What made my blood boil was this too evident determination to do murder under the pretext of rendering justice! The law contends that accused men are to be regarded as innocent until proven guilty. Yet "The Sun" reflecting accurately the words of Gov. Gooding in the despatch from Boise, condemns the victimized men in advance, calling them "assassins" and "Steunenberg murderers." Under the circumstances what impudence it is to assert that these men "have only the law to fear." The truth of the matter is that they have to fear a conscienceless conspiracy to murder them—a conspiracy in which the law, already outraged by the Goodings and their mouthpieces, will be interpreted in accordance with their despicable purposes.

In view of these new facts, it again becomes imperative to working class safety to raise the alarm. Show the Goodings, et al., that the working class indignation attending their first endeavors has not vanished into thin air. Assert once more that our brothers shall not be murdered. Repeat with renewed determination that this is not 1886. Get ready to prevent a miscarriage of justice. Murder in the guise of the law shall not be done.

James Donnelly.

New York, December 4.

"REBELLIOUS SOCIALISM" THAT DISCREDITS BOTH REBELLION AND SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have a number of questions as well as suggestions.

If Mrs. Parsons wrote the book "The Family," then what is the relation to it of the banker's daughter who was mentioned in People a few times?

John Sandgren wrote his article on "As to Politics" as every Westerner would, and it is the Westerner who knows "Socialism reduced to practice," comrades from Revere, Mass., or Dan De Leon or any other Leon to the contrary. I as an ex-Westerner wanted to write a similar article, but Sandgren got ahead of me. It is sheer folly to expect the rebellious or revolutionary Socialist to comply with capitalist franchise requirements, be it in Dixie land or outside of it; and therefore it is to be expected that their strength, politically speaking, will be a pinch of snuff, and consequently a hopeless minority for the time being. The ballot to the revolutionist is a thing of luxury, to a choke-backbone proletariat a thing of merchandise, while to the capitalist class it is a thing of necessity to hold themselves in supremacy.

For these reasons it amounts to treason to the revolutionary cause, to mis-spend the coin of the proletariat to comply with capitalist requirements for a place on the ballot, for it uselessly fattens the drones of Albany and perhaps the drones of New York.

Well, how is the revolutionist to emancipate himself? Is he to give up the ballot? No, is my answer. On the contrary, he is born of the ballot already, and it is for him through the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. to regain the ballot by force of Americans' made arms, if necessary, and by the general strike, and finally by the general lockout of the capitalist class. That is the duty of the S. L. P. to teach and to preach, and to raise money for this purpose only and none other.

Now as to the intelligence of the rank and file of the S. L. P. There is a good deal to teach them in self-reliance and perception of right, and wrong. When in Dixie land, nearly eight months before the I. W. W. convention, I smelled the crooked work of Sherman and Co. I was now too slow to denounce him then and there. (Incidentally, I did not spare Trautmann—I knew he will not ask for an apology.) The S. L. P. members, with one exception, were not slow in condemning me for my so-called uncalled-for and unwarranted assertions in attacking Sherman and Co. But when Dan De Leon, eight months later, gave the signal for a general attack on Sherman, these same members, with myself in the Keystone State assembled and denounced Sherman.

Now the question arises, was Sherman crooked in September only, or for months before it too? The S. L. P. members have

not learned to think for themselves, but to follow the leader. The same I noticed with the backward S. L. P. in Philadelphia, and all the S. P. in Philadelphia, Camden and Trenton—with isolated exceptions here and there. Who are these exceptions? Ex-Westerners, who have traversed the proletarian America, and not the de-Americanized East, where self-sacrifice, self-thinking and self-reliance, and the courage to assert it, is yet to be cultivated.

I wonder if this letter will be printed in the Party Press.

Yours,
Rebellious Socialist,
M. Rosenberg
564 N. Clinton Street, Trenton, N. J.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE AND KIRKPATRICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Auditing Committee of the second I. W. W. Convention accused Chas. G. Kirkpatrick of annexing two salaries—as President of a department and as member of the general executive board.

The proof of the auditing committee's statement is apparent to any one who investigates the records and is capable of a verdict when facts and figures are plainly placed before him.

But Mr. Cannady, Kirkpatrick's man Friday, springs to the rescue of his chief with an affidavit. He asserts that the records show that Kirkpatrick did not take two salaries.

Let us see.

Kirkpatrick held an office in the I. W. W. for which he was to receive pay at the rate of One hundred dollars per month. He agreed to serve for that sum. That office made him member of the general executive board. Executive board business was a part of the service he was obligated to give in fulfilling the duties of the office for which he was to receive One hundred dollars per month.

He had no right to take, or vote to himself, or accept any further pay. Nor did any one else similarly situated as Kirkpatrick have the right to assess the general organization for services for the performance of which that person was already under salary. This applies to Mahoney. Look at the picture. Presidents of departments abdicate as salary drawers, or allege they do so, and theoretically from the service of their departments for one or two weeks at a time in order to pull an extra per diem out of the general organization. The proper way for them to do would be to content themselves with their salaries, and then if their departments had a bill against the general organization for services rendered by them, let the departments present the bill.

The fact is: The auditing committee is correct. Kirkpatrick drew very much in excess of one hundred dollars per month. He drew two salaries. Moreover, part of the \$252 he drew for executive board services was NOT a trip to New York or for other organizing work. He drew money in addition to above sum for organizing.

He drew certain other sums from the general organization for organization work and for the same alleged purpose he drew from the M. and M. department the sum of \$381.19 in nine months or more than \$42 per month.

Now let us look closer into his record as a salary drawer.

The quarterly reports of the M. and M. department (now no more) show that from January to the end of September, 1906, Kirkpatrick drew as salary from the then existing department the sum of \$794.85. Add to this the amount he drew from G. E. B. to wit, \$252 and you have a total of \$1046.85 which he annexed for nine months service. His legal salary would have been \$300. Consequently he has drawn according to these figures which are on record, an excess of \$146.85.

There is evidence going to show that he would have pocketed sixty dollars more if the auditing committee had not reported as it did in his case.

The Auditing Committee reported October 3, 1906. On that day, there is documentary proof of the fact that the quarterly report of the abolished M. and M. department for the months of July, August and September, 1906, was already made out and put in typewritten form and the necessary number of copies made.

This report so made and so copied shows in plain figures this entry:

Chas. G. Kirkpatrick, Sept. Salary, \$100.

But now comes the report of the convention auditing committee. It accuses Kirkpatrick of taking two salaries. Instantly \$80 is cut from the hundred and the report of the late M. and M. department goes forth amended as far as that entry is concerned, thus:

Chas. G. Kirkpatrick, Sept. Salary, \$40.

Two pen strokes are drawn through the typewritten \$100 and \$40 is substituted in writing.

Query: Did Mahoney make some such arrangement with Kirwan when the auditing committee impeached him with his admission on the convention floor?

At any rate, in spite of the dropping of the sixty dollars from Kirkpatrick's September salary the facts are proven against Kirkpatrick. Giving him due credit for these \$60, he is still \$146.85 ahead of what equity must declare his legal pay. He accepted an office at a salary of \$100 per month. A portion of the duty of that office was to serve on the G. E. B. He was entitled to no extra money for performing that service. Yet we see that he drew extra money to the amount of \$146.85.

As far as his alleged organization work is concerned, he drew for that alleged service during nine months the sum of \$381.19 from his department's funds and certain other sums from the treasury of the general organization.

Enter now the august body of the Supreme Court of Colorado. It had been made acquainted with the prospective

He who swears it was not legal, is a perjurer. The contention of these men before the court and under oath is that the convention was not legal.

Wm. R. Fox.
Cincinnati, O., December 4.

JUDGE LEWIS AND THE MOYER CASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While the matter of the throwing out of court of Moyer's case against Peabody is fresh in the minds of the readers of our press, it would be well, I think, to state a few facts which have not, as yet, been touched upon.

A year or two ago, judge Hallett, for many years judge of the United States District court in Colorado, found the weight of years too much for him and determined to resign. Among the candidates for the position to be vacated the most prominent men were District Judge R. S. Lewis of Colorado Springs, and Associate Justice John Campbell, of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Campbell had the backing of the Republican machine in the state, and, originally, would have landed the position with very little trouble.

It happened, however, that he had incurred the enmity of judge Hallett, and when the old man found that Campbell was likely to be his successor, he reconsidered his intention to resign. He did not want Campbell and went to Washington and lobbied against him.

Another stumbling block in Campbell's way was his well-known hatred of those of our class who chafe under the dominion of capitalism. He is credited with having made a speech in Colo. Springs in which the right to have its case considered is denied the working class. Be that as it may, the fact is established that John Campbell, sees nothing better than or beyond the dominion of capitalism.

The fight against him was successful much to his chagrin. The place to be vacated was pledged to judge Lewis, whose conduct of the train-wrecking case had given him a reputation for fairness.

Great was the joy in certain quarters over the defeat of Campbell and now the sequel is at hand.

In what way could John Campbell do worse by the working class than R. S. Lewis, the good judge has done in the Moyer case? The point is clear: The working class has as little to expect of the "good" exponents and upholders of capitalism as it has of the "bad." So far as we are concerned, judge Campbell is no worse than judge Lewis. A consideration of this is respectfully suggested to those who insist that we should not tie ourselves to party, but vote for "good men." Judge Lewis is a "good man" with the possible exception of judge Bailey, no judge of the district courts of Colorado was more popular; and yet—the facts are as they are! The "good man and not the party" theory has received another blow.

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The decision of judge Lewis: The actions of the governor of Colorado were not to be reviewed by the courts! contrasts glaringly with the position taken by the Supreme Court in 1904-05 and yet there is no conflict between the assumption of supreme power by the governor in the Moyer case and the assertion of a "kingly prerogative" by the Supreme Court in the contest between Adams and Peabody. A study of decisions mentioned brings out in clear relief the contempt entertained by the representatives of capitalism for the law and order of which they talk about so much.

As we have seen, the Supreme Court of Colorado and the Dist. Court of the United States, judge Lewis presiding, decided in the case of Chas. H. Moyer vs. James H. Peabody, Bulkeley Wells, Sherman Bell et al. that the courts had not power to review the acts of the governor: that he was, to all intents and purposes, the state and could do as he pleased.

In 1904 came on what was unquestionably the most fiercely contested election Colorado ever saw and will see for years to come. Just how keen was the conflict may be imagined from the fact that, in the three precincts into which Florence is divided, the vote polled came within five or six of the total registration, and of those not voting some had left the city.

In Denver the public utility corporations controlled both the Democratic and Republican machines. In the Spring election, W. G. Evans, a Republican, who in the Fall was to lead the fight for Peabody, had secured the election of R. W. Speer, a Democrat. Evans expected, I presume, that Speer would be able, when given the signal, to deliver the vote ordinarily controlled by the city machine to the Republican party. Speer made an effort, it is true, but as at that time, he aspired to control the state organization of his party, and the feeling against Peabody ran so high even in the lower wards of the city of Denver, he concealed his treachery, knifing the man whom he had helped to nominate, very severely.

Enter now the august body of the Supreme Court of Colorado. It had been made acquainted with the prospective

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Your questions on the Republican and Democratic party's vote will have to lie over until the official figures are announced.

T. P., NEW YORK—The Constitution of the Labor Secretariat must be construed sanely. The interpretation to the effect that it entitles all members of the affiliated Unions to all legal advice they may want is insanely broad; and insanely narrow is the interpretation that it entitles the members only to legal advice in matters concerning them and their employers directly. A workingman may own a house, and need legal advice on the abstract of title—that is no "workingman's interest"; he should pay extra lease it starts, in the shop;

Second—To concern itself with the issue of consumption is for the Labor Movement to place itself upon the plane of interests that are the sole interests of the capitalist class, and by so much to abandon the plane of interests that are the interests of the working class only, to wit, wages.

T. W. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Common sense must prevail. All you say against craft Unionism is true. Hence the resolution of the convention directing the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. to organize "Industrially." At the same time, the I. W. W. is in a period of formation. It is not always feasible to organize "Industrially." A body of men may have to be admitted who are organized by their craft only. Such an organization would be only temporary. Hence the said resolution allows the admission of craft Unions. We must walk before we run, provided we do not keep on walking after we are able to run.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—B. H. Williams' address is care of A. M. McLain Co., Eureka, Cal.

D. E. H., PITTSBURG, PA.—The qualifications for voting in each State of the Union are given in the World's Almanac, pp. 98-99.

E. P., NEW YORK—The "Sherman push," better known as the "Sherman-Hannemann Detective Agency" is waiting for "something to turn up" Micawber-like.

W. J. G., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Never lose sight of the fact that an increased supply implies, with all commodities except labor-power, a decreased exchange value. With labor-power, the increasing supply is not brought on by a "decline of the labor crystallized in it and socially necessary for its reproduction." With labor-power the increasing supply is brought on by other causes—concentration of production, improved machinery and methods, expropriation of the middle class, etc. Hence the exchange value, or "natural price," of labor-power is a permanently declining one, and that means a permanent decline of the worker's standard of living.

J. P., HAMMOND, IND.—A pure and simple Union is one that limits its efforts purely and simply to dickering and dealing with the employer. It follows that the pure and simple Union ignores the ultimate mission of Unionism, to wit, the overthrow of capitalist society. In other words, a pure and simple Union ignores, or even denies, the political aspect of Unionism, to wit, the revolutionizing of the social system.

"WATCHER," LONDON, ENGL.—The O'Neills can not make us angry. They are mere blatherers. The S. L. P. has a great cause to serve, hence it never attacks men except as upholders of wrong, and hence never is vituperative. The O'Neills, on the contrary, have no cause to serve, hence it cannot afford to indulge in personal epithets. Their blatherings, like the barking of dogs, deserve no notice, unless they draw too close and then get a kick.

J. K., LAWRENCE, MASS.; C. M. S., ONEONTA, N. Y.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA; T. A., DENVER, COLO.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.; L. A. S., BUTTE, MONT.; L. E. C., MILFORD, N. H.; D. L., SCRANTON, PA.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; I. O. J., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; G. G. R., CLEVELAND, O.; C. H. GUTHRIE, OKLA.; H. L. N., CLEVELAND, O.; G. H. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; V. M. DENVER, COLO.; A. B., SALT LAKE, UTAH; "QUARTER," PHILADELPHIA, PA.; L. D. M., NEW YORK; C. H. D., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. S., NEW YORK; E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN.—Matter received.

S. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Italian paper "Ragione Nuova" is S. L. P. property, the National Secretary informs us.

B. S., CINCINNATI, O.—Use pen and ink when writing. Manuscript in pencil makes difficult reading for comps. All others take notice.

W. D. F., LONDON, CANADA—Minutes intended for publication should not be allowed to accumulate.

(Continued on page six.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

A regular meeting of the sub-committee was held Friday, December 8, 8 p.m., at 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Schwenk, Olpp, Jacobson, Teichlau, Crawford, Moren, Heyman, Olson, Vaughan and Walsh. Teichlau was elected chairman.

The National Auditing Committee was admitted and its report received. It was decided to send copies of the summarized report to the Party membership.

The financial statement of the National Secretary for the three weeks since the last regular meeting showed receipts \$85.55, expenditures \$140.58.

Communications: From German Branch of Section Milwaukee, suggesting methods whereby the German party organ could be improved and requesting the cooperation of the N. E. C. sub-committee. It was decided to ask the German comrades of Milwaukee to contribute matter to the German organ. From Chas. J. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., charges against the Minn. S. E. C. because of alleged neglect in placing the S. L. P. state ticket on the ballot. Referred to the N. E. C. From the Washington S. E. C. similar charges against a committee appointed by the convention. Also referred to the N. E. C. From the manager of the Daily People asking for instructions regarding certain matters pertaining to the mechanical department. Laid on the table until financial report be received. Manager to be requested to prepare such a report for the next meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee. From G. Mazzarella, S. L. P. delegate to the Convention of the Italian Socialist Federation at Boston, report. From the Missouri S. E. C. requesting an organizer as their state is ripe for S. L. P. propaganda. Referred to the N. E. C. From Kendall, State Secretary of Texas, making same request. The National Secretary was instructed to advise the Texas S. E. C. that organizer Gillhaus would return East via Texas. Secretary Kendall also reported on the outcome of the last election. Because of the high poll tax, the working class of Texas was almost disfranchised. Texas S. E. C. wished advice regarding the holding of special working class elections. The National Secretary was instructed to advise the Texas S. E. C. to investigate, and, if possible, to arrange for a poll of S. L. P. votes on election day, regardless of capitalist disfranchisement of the workers. From the Hungarian Socialist Federation requesting information regarding the resolution lately introduced by Section Schenectady to amend the S. L. P. constitution as to permit the race federations to become an integral part of the S. L. P. A committee (Olson, Vaughan and Bohn) was elected to confer with the Hungarian Federation regarding this matter. From State Secretary Muller of Va. making recommendations. Secretary to answer same suggesting why recommendations cannot be complied with at present. From Zimmerman, Vaughan and Francis, resigning from the National Auditing Committee. Resignations accepted. From the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, a request that the N. E. C. sub-committee promise not to mortgage the property of "Arbetaren." National Secretary instructed to write the N. E. C. of the Federation to that effect.

It was decided to instruct the National Secretary to have certain communications pertaining to the Independent Labour Party of the Transvaal, published in the People. Adjourned.

Timothy Walsh, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND

During the four weeks ending December 8, the following contributions have been made to this fund.

Frank Delmasio, New Haven, Conn. \$.30

Julius Zimny, Ossining, N. Y.50

"Tomarac," Seattle, Wash.50

F. Masandron, New York City. 1.00

Chas. L. Ross, San Diego, Calif.75

Stephen Bailey, Delta, Colo. 1.00

K. Georgievitch, Schenectady, N. Y.75

W. Mikroki, Vallejo, Calif.25

Collection by August Gillhaus.50

J. L. Brooks, Bisbee, Ariz. 1.00

M. A. Aaron, Bisbee, Ariz. 1.00

H. C. Clark, Bisbee, Ariz. 1.00

J. Nay, Bisbee, Ariz. 2.00

M. L. Borin, Globe, Ariz. 1.00

J. Havens, Globe, Ariz. 1.00

Collection by August Gillhaus, Globe, Ariz.50

Total \$22.75

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.	
J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash.	\$.30
J. Easton, Eagleville, Cal.	1.00
E. Favereau, Boston, Mass.	.30
J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash.	3.00
Branch 3, King County, N. Y.	.40
J. C. Harley, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
E. Rounier, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.00
T. Ballantyne, Canton, Ohio.	1.00
S. Hinckle, Reading, Pa.	.10
R. Glaser, City.	1.00
J. Larson, New Haven, Conn.	.30
W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
W. N. for F. Parillo, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
S. Rohrback, Reading, Pa.	1.00
Previously Acknowledged,	\$14.00
Xmas Box.	\$424.73
	\$438.73

CORRESPONDENCE.	
(Continued from page five.)	
debauchery of the ballot box in Denver by the Democrats and at once took steps to assure the purity of the election. Watchers were appointed by the Court in all the precincts under suspicion. At this the Democrats emitted a frightful roar and demanded that watchers be appointed in precincts controlled by Republicans known to be capable of feats of legerdemain in counting the ballots.	
I cannot trespass upon the space of the "Daily People" and the patience of its readers by going into details of the conspiracy to seat a man admittedly defeated for the governorship and the part played by the Supreme Court of Colorado in that transaction. The facts, however, are easily obtained, and will, upon request, be stated at length by the writer. In addition I may say that in what shall be said of the justices of the Supreme Court, exception must be made in the case of Judge R. W. Steele. He is the one man who came through the sickening riot of the election and contest of 1904-05 with clean hands.	
After the election it was seen that, notwithstanding the efforts put forth to vindicate Peabody, the man was fairly and squarely defeated. Then Evans, the Republican boss, brought the Supreme Court into the field in earnest. The returns from the city and county of Denver were manipulated so as to change completely the complexion of the representation determined upon by the voters in the election. The Court handled things to suit itself, or rather, the boss from whom it received orders. It assured a "kingly prerogative," the consequence of such action being that Adams was unseated and Peabody repudiated as never man was repudiated before, declared elected.	
Now for the point toward which we have been working. When capitalism demanded it, the governor was the supreme power, the actions of which were not to be reviewed. At another time, the "kingly prerogative" rested with a Supreme Court which, as was the case with Peabody, took its orders directly from the agents of capitalism. Here, then, we have two supreme powers, with the people in whom power is supposed to reside, left completely out of the reckoning of the powers that be.	
Workingmen, don't be fooled by frauds who hold before you forms and ceremonies which they observe only as long as it profits them. The supreme law of capitalism, that which transcends everything written in the statute books or court records, is that which makes for the perpetuation in power of that class. Apply this rule to the course of the Revolution. Take a lesson from capitalism and profit thereby, the difference in the merits of our cause and that of the exploiter being our justification for such action.	
Fraternally, H. J. B. Florence, Colo., December 4.	

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$2.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.00
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 210 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakart (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year25
He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.	

SECOND ACT**IN HAMILTON'S "RIOTS"—MILITARY SUPPRESSION.**

Law-Defying and Crooked Company
Protected by Regulars After Police
Had Found Indignant Populace Unconquerable—Incidents Attending Affray Recall Russian Brutality.

Hamilton, Canada, December 1.—On Sunday, November 5th, the people of Hamilton, for the first time in many years, found the street railway system completely tied up by a strike. The inevitable had arrived at last. The wage slaves of the two lines affected had for two months been allowing the Company to play fast and loose with mock conferences and arbitration schemes, the Company meanwhile obtaining ample time to prepare the men's defeat. Patience had at last ceased to be a virtue, however, and the men asserted their manhood, by deciding to strike. Two lines and about 165 men were affected.

Sunday passed quietly, as did also the next seven days, the Company making no effort to operate its service. On Monday, November 12, however, the long-expected transpired, and the strike breakers, which the Company had previously secured for this expected contingency, began to operate a few cars during the afternoon. 'Twas not long before public hostility commenced to assert itself. The first car with its load of strike-breakers, Pinkertons and local police, appeared at the City Hall about 2 p.m. By 8 o'clock a crowd of some thousands had gathered and greeted each new arrival with hoots and jeers, also an occasional rotten egg. Up to this time the police had been able to keep the crowd moving, but by 8:30 p.m. the streets and squares within the neighborhood were congested by a surging, yelling mass of people. The police now were unable to disperse them owing to their ranks being somewhat decimated by the number required to man the Company's cars.

From this time on matters became more serious, the appearance of every car now was the signal for a shower of small stones, rotten eggs, decayed vegetables, interspersed with an occasional half brick! Several attempts at arrests were made on the part of the police, but the crowd which was now becoming excited, proved equal to the occasion by piling on the blues coats and taking the prisoners away. One of these worthless had the job performed in his behalf by such a simple thing as a superannuated egg, which struck him full in the face.

Things continued at this tension until about four o'clock when, the cars being withdrawn, the crowds quietly dispersed.

After the incident of Monday afternoon the Company made application to the Mayor for military protection, but this request was not granted by the City's Chief Magistrate, he being caught no doubt in the cleft stick of Capitalist interests. If he was to please the C. P. Co. he must displease the City's "Business Interests." On Tuesday the local papers all came out deplored the "disgraceful scenes" of the previous afternoon. "They hoped they would not occur again, the police force should be augmented and if these things continued the military would certainly have to be called. The city had no right to put police on the cars to protect the Company's property. They were required for other duty and should be immediately withdrawn," thus said the local press.

For ten days the Company continued to operate a few of its cars, with strike-breakers within limited districts for short periods during the afternoons and evenings. It also made threats on one or two occasions to attempt night service. This policy the city officials strongly advised against as popular indignation was running high at the time, and requested the Company to continue its day cars only until public hostility had somewhat abated. The C. P. Co. submitted to this proposition with very bad grace, claiming it had a right to run its cars in the evening as well as during the day and also declaring that it was entitled to military protection if the city authorities could not provide any other. During the day the strike-breakers had experienced very little trouble from the strike-sympathizers, beyond an occasional stone thrown by some enthusiast, one or two attempts to derail cars and a similar attempt to dynamite the East End barns. During the melee that followed this incident, a man named Fitzgerald received a fatal injury from one of the scabs who was armed with a pickaxe handle, with which he struck Fitzgerald on the head. Barring the few incidents comparative peace and quietness prevailed until Friday, November 22nd. On that date the Company announced its intention of run-

ning cars in the evening and trouble began to brew immediately. By 7:30 p.m. the intersection of the two main streets, of the city, which nearly always prove the storm center of hostilities, were filled by some 4,000 people and a general fusillade of bricks and stones greeted every car as it passed these points.

After 8:15 your correspondent ceased to be an eye-witness of the proceedings of this memorable night owing to being in attendance at a local meeting of his Parliamentarian friends (the S. P. I. T.). When returned from the meeting hostilities had ceased and the battlefield was deserted, but neighboring buildings bore mute testimony as to how fiercely had the battle waged. Instead of corpses broken plate glass windows strew the streets. The immense plates of Stanley Mills & Co.'s large department store were a total wreck. One of the plate windows in their King street store (the largest window in the city) was knocked entirely out not so much as a piece the size of a dinner plate remained in the frame. There were many other windows also wrecked by stray missiles intended for strike-breakers. This venting of the crowd's fury on the Stanley Mills store was due chiefly to a current rumor that this Company was furnishing food to the Car Company's scabs and had also discharged some of its employees for wearing "We Walk" tickets which at the commencement of the strike had been much in evidence. These rumors your correspondent has as yet been unable to verify. Passing further down James street we arrived at the "Radial" railway station. Here likewise a fierce battle appeared to have raged. A comrade who was with me at the time remarked the two large plate windows in the front of the building "appeared like face curtains!" Thus resulted the first attempt at scab car service in the evening.

The Company had as yet played but a few of its cards and still had a handful of trump.

When the crowd got beyond control of the police order was immediately made for the military—not militia but regular troops. The order for these uniformed strike-breakers was made about 10 p.m. and shortly after midnight the first detachment arrived from Toronto. Others were soon on the way from London. Special trains had been in readiness for several days for this very job. Said trains being manned, of course, by good union men with cards in their pockets. Early in the day more "soldiers of the King" arrived and were at once quartered and made comfortable at the city armories. During the day the cavalry could be observed encircling on the streets, while little bunches of foot soldiers were stationed at different points throughout the city. Towards evening things commenced to look threatening and the 200 soldiers and police began to get their war paint on. About 7:30 hostilities commenced when some boys threw a few small stones. This heinous "crime" caused the sheriff to read the "Riot Act" and the police immediately commenced to smash heads right and left. No discrimination whatever was used, men, women, and children went down before this terrific onslaught of police batons. The soldiers (both infantry and cavalry) kept up their reputation of gougers for the Capitalist Class by prodding and slashing with swords and fixed bayonets. It must be said in justice, however, that compared with the brutality of the police, the actions of the soldiers were as lamb and kittens. The police, in some instances, became so barbarous and blood-thirsty that they would rush up into private stairways, and club whomever was within reach. They also threw citizens out of their private places and, in one instance, rushed into a haberdasher's store and clubbed a clerk who was waiting on a customer! Pages could be filled with instances of similar outrages and brutality charged to the police and soldiers. Space however forbids, yet one incident must be related in order to show that we do not have to go to Russia to study Russian methods nor the spirit which animates the Cossack's blood-thirsty work.

After scores of innocent people had been clubbed down by the police (many women and feeble old men among them) Lieut.-Col. Dennison, Commander of these Canadian Cossacks, upon being interviewed, is reported as having said, "There are many broken heads in Hamilton to-night, I am only sorry there is not more of them!" This, I think, compares favorably with any of the reports we usually get from Russia. Animated by such a Christian (?) spirit is it any wonder the police and soldiers were the recipients of hisses, rotten eggs and more solid articles?

The streets of the city were patrolled until nearly midnight by the police, infantry and mounted cavalry, who pranced their horses upon the sidewalks and into private and shop doorways in their efforts to dislodge all who sought temporary shelter from the

fierce onslaught of the "invisible blue."

The main attraction of the whole strike was pulled off between nine and ten o'clock on this memorable evening. The following account is from a local paper:

"A TERRIBLE RIOT."

"The worst incident of the night took place at the corner of King and Wall streets about 9:30. A gang collected there and placed planks, barrels filled with stones and other obstructions on the tracks. When a car arrived there it had to stop. Some of the strikebreakers got out to remove the obstructions and as soon as they did so they were set upon by the mob which had drawn up on both sides of King street. A perfect hall of stones and bricks followed. The men hurriedly took refuge on the car and threw themselves on their faces. The rocks and bricks continued to shower on the car until the soldiers and policemen dashed down on the mob, dispersing it. When things settled down it was discovered that there was not much left of the car which will be of no use again except the trucks. The men had been protected all evening by wire screens, which had been put over the windows, but when the car was stopped the crowd tore the screen off in an instant, and those who were inside were entirely unprotected from the violent attack on them. The result was that one man, Arthur Bertrand, was injured in the spine and was taken to the city hospital. He left there Sunday. It was reported that another man was struck in the eye with a stone and had his eye knocked out. That has not been confirmed. All of the eight or ten men who were in the car were more or less injured with stones or rough handling.

"Some of the strike-breakers after the first onslaught rose to their feet and pelted stones back at the crowd, and some who were on the street were injured."

The day following being Sunday the Company ran practically no cars at all. Monday, however, they were in operation again as usual during the day. As dusk approached, however, the Company decided to stop its cars for the night. This may be said to be its one sensible act during the strike. Had cars been operated during the evening there would undoubtedly have been bloodshed. Many of the non-combatants, who had been clubbed without provocation, had a spirit of revenge uppermost in their minds. The crowd upon the streets Monday evening might truthfully be referred to as "seeing red." Many of the second-hand stores were reported sold out of fire arms and women were this evening conspicuous by their absence.

However, it's said that "all's well that ends well" and so it proved in this case. It has become an axiom during strikes of this kind that if there are no cars there are no "riots." How well the capitalists know this!

For the past week "peace" negotiations have again been in progress. The Grand Mogul of the Street Railway Union, Mr. Mahon, has again blown into town and yesterday, November 20th, Brother Capital and Brother Labor under Mr. Mahon's benediction decided to once more smoke the pipe of peace. Brother Labor is again to be arbitrated